bir to take service in the expodition against the but her Majesty, is flattering terms, had declined prenent. Nevertheless, says the Correspondancia, is entertained hopes that the Queen will consent, accordingly making preparations for departure. Forcadell, who held a command under Don Carlos ivil war, had also offered to serve against Me-

In the civil war, had also offered to serve against Mo-rocco.

At Caracca the construction of sloops for disembarking 6,000 men was being carried on with all possible activity.
The emigration of Jews and Europeans from Tangiers was continuing, although the local authorities had threatened the former to confiscate their property. The wealthy Moorish inhabitants of the town were retiring into the in-terier to avoid being pillaged by the Bedouins. It was said that the commander of the Moorish troops at Tangiers is to be General Zebdi, who is described as an officer of some note. In the Chamber of Deputies the discussion of the financial measures of the Government with regard to the war had commenced, and M. Madoz, ex-Minfeter, had upoken against them.

A letter from Madrid, of the 29th ult., says:—This Cabinet has, it appears, addressed a memorandum on the Morocco affair to its representatives at foreign courts, to be communicated to the various cabinets. The contents of the dominant party have assisted in drawing it p, and it is said to be a remarkable document. The complaints of Spain are so just that it would appear that a simple relation of facts ought to suffice to satisfy the world that the demands of Spain on Morocco are reason-able. The last corps of the projected expedition are in march from all parts of the Peninsula to Algegiras to be

the emianos of Spain on horocco are reason-last corps of the projected expedition are in n all parts of the Poninsula to Algosinas to be Yesterday a battailon of the Pith regiment and two battailons of rillemen left Madrid, and s have quitted Barcelona, Valencia and Seville-arret, who is to leave to-day, commands a 7,000 men, composing the advance guard. TH REPORTS OF THE WEALTH OF MOROCCO

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT—CLIMATE.

The Mondaur de l'Armée publishes the following details attiviste Morcoco. The Emperor of that country has a venue of about 2,500,000 plastres (about 12,500,000f.) arly, and expends about 1,000,000. The following is a tement of his receipts and expenditure. In the former see to found 1,000,000.

ara and La Naiba, war contributions and

Ashars and Ia Naiba, war contributions and cattle 730,000
Djaria, taxes on Jews 30,900
Ankes, excise duties \$60,000
Keshed Derab, royalty on the coining of money 50,000
Anisal, Customs' dues in 14 ports 400,000
Tahlmit, sale of tobacco. 25,000
Kera, rent of imperial domains 40,000
Delat, Exchequer dues 40,000
Adaia, presents of Consuls, Christian merchants, and persons who obtain audiences 225,000 . 2,600,000

The corps of artillary consists of about 1,000 men indifferently trained.

The same journal gives the following particulars:—The climate of Morocco is generally temperate, and healthy. Heat is not so great as from the position of the country would be supposed, the chain of the Atlas defending Morocco from the east winds, which would score the earth if frequent. The summit of those mountains is always covered with enow, and so large a quantity falls in the winter on the mountains that the inhabitants of the valleys are often buried beneath if. The abundant water-courses which flow from the mountains moderate the heat of summer, while on the north and west, the sea breezes refresh the earth. In the interior of the country, however, the heat is so great that small rivers are often dried up; but, as in all other hot countries, the dow is so abundant that the nights are cool. Rain falls with tolerable regularity, and in winter is abundant. In January the country is covered with verdure and flowers. In March barley is cut, but the wheat harvest only takes place in June. All fruits are prescoious, and in early years the vintage takes place at the commencement of September. Although in general there are fewer variations in the climate of Morocco than in other northern countries of Africa, there are at times heavy rains which damage the crops, and droughts which multiply locusts. The winter is not severe, and fire can be dispensed within great celds the thermometer rarely falls lower than 5 deg. (203 deg. Fahrenheit). The great variations of temperature which take place at Paris are not known in Morecco.

The word on Burepo, and he

separated elsewhere. The upshot of all this is, that the subjects of the Pope are alone, of all mankind, bound to submit with patience to any degree of tyranny, corruption, and injustice; that they are selected from the rest of the human race to fill the honorable part of victims to the spiritual necessities of the foreign members of the Roman Catholic faith; and that, once having been given to the Pope by Charlemagne, and again secured in their allegiance by the presence of a French army, they are bound in fetters which they must never attempt to break. If it be ignoble to dissent from this view we are willing to undergo the stigma. We have never held that it is our duty, either by secret intrigue or by open force, to degrive the Pope or any other bad feorerign of a single subject or a single square mile of territory; but we are equally clear that the question whether the government of the Pope is any longer endurable is a question not for M. de Montalembert, nor the Archbishop of Bordeaux, nor the Emperor Francis, but for the people who have the mitigatume to the under that government. We claim for them the right to decide that question for themselves, and we fearlessly denounce as subversive of the first principles of human society and human freedom the acte of any government or the doctrines of any church that shall seek to dony them that indestructible and inallenable right.

British impressions on the Harper's Ferry Outbreak.

Brown's Constitution and Intended Government—Slavery a Venemous Serpent in the Bosom of the Nation—Defance of Gerritt Smith, Gidsings and Fred Douglass, &c.

[From the London Post (government organ), Nov 4.] The Oregon question, when it was last discussed, turned partly upon the limits of the dominions of England and France, intended to be fixed by the treaty of Utrecht—the United States claiming the territory at the successors of the French, whose dominions were then supposed to reach from Lodisiana, along the valley of the Massisippi, to Canada on the north and westward to the Pacific Ocean. The course which must eventually be adopted, should the two countries fail to agree, will no doubt be to refer—as the Maine boundary question was referred—the sovereignty of the shand to the arbitration of some independent sovereign, perhaps the King of the Belgians or the King of Holland; and, should this course be adopted, it is to he hoped that the United States will not retire from the agreement when they find that the arbitration is not altogether in their favor. The people of the United States have now a painful cause to look at home, and to give up that policy of aggression which one year directs itself against Texas, next against Mexico, next against Cuba, then against Central America, and instity, against a portion of territory which, under any fair and natural interpretation of the treaty of 1846, must be held to belong to Great Britain. A slave war, aided by abolitionists—the capture of a public armoy—the employment of the long to Great Britain. A slave war, aided by abolitionists—the capture of a public armoy—the employment of the regular army and militia against the insurgonis, though successful now—are suppatons of a state of things which no cont, even in this country, can wice well-out approximation and alarm. Such risings seldom succeed, and the case of Hayii affords no favorable precedent; but their repression is always accompanied by deeds or creatly and blood-shed—by scenes of rapine and oppression—and mediately supersease any attempt in regulating the aliasts of the insurrection by means of a written constitution, and that, in the much more probable event of failure, the law of the conquerer would provide very efficiently for the brief remainder of the lives of the vanquished. There is something grotesque in the midst of the terrors of civil war to see the men who are struggling to let loose upon their masters the passions of hundreds of thousands of negroes infuriated by ill wage, and brutalized by computory ignorance, undertaking such a task with the idea that the turbulent elements which they sought to let loose could be controlled by a few paragraphs beginning with the rights of man and ending with a declaration that the foregoing articles should not be construed so as in any way to encourage, the overthrow of any State government or of the general government of the United States, and look to no dissolution of the Uniten, but simply to amendment and repeal.

sentires of Africa, there are at times theory raise which he of the original with a great colds the thereinsenter revery falls force that he within a control of the contro

[From the London Star, Nov. 5.] meetion can scarcely be cause for at bered that Virginia was the scene

interest in the land of freedom which lies beyond their own borders.

We deeply deplore this outtreak, and the more so because the pro-statery party have arready begins to connect with it the names of such men as Gerri Santh, Johns R. Gidding, and Frederick Douglass. It is more likely than not that the names of such men at cirrit Samu, ventually and Frederick Douglas. It is more likely than not that letters from those distinguished men have been found in Brown's possession, but it must be remembered that that unfortunate individual had played a prominent part in Kansas as a leader of the free State party; and the abolitionists of the North might freely enough write to him, and even render him pseuniary assistance, without having any knowledge of the insurrectionary schemes which he intended to carry out in Virginis and Maryland. We think we may safely assert that the correspondence in question had exclusive reference to Kansas, and perhaps to the ecorpe of fastive slaces from Massouri; a business in which Brown had been engaged, no doubt with Northern assistance, as a measure of retaliation upon the South for the outrages committed by the border rufflans in Kansas. The anti-slavery party have again and again repudiated any attempt to abolish slavery by violent means; and they have always relied, and we hope always will rely, for the success of their cause upon the diffusion of sound economic principles, the influence of Christiansiy and the ultimate awakening of the national conscience.

they have always relied, and we hope always will rely for the success of their cause upon the diffusion of sound economic principles, the influence of Christianity and the ultimate warkening of the national conscience.

[From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 5.]

The slaveholders of America may learn at the mercy of what sort of movements the peace of thair homes, and even their lives, are placed by the institution which they so obstinately uphold. Men possessed of no more knowledge, clearness of purpose, or influence than the concecters of this ridectious constitution, are enabled to raise an outbreak of formidable dimensions, by simply throwing themselves with sufficient regklessness on the excitable feeling of districts in which the anti-tlavery-agitables has attained a certain height. As it is, the mad attempt his not been suppressed without an ameunt of civil blood-shed which much exceeds anything of the kind that has been witnessed in the United Kingdom during the time of the present generation, and, had only a little less promptitude been ahown in dealing with it, no one can say how wide a district would not have been the scene of the foulest crimes. The occasion surely presents a warning which only the grossest judicial blindness can disrogard.

OFINION OF THE CAR ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION—
THE ALLIANCE WITH FRUSIA—AN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM MOSCOW TO ST. LOUIS
The following letter, dated the 26th of October, has
been received from St. Petersburg:—
While waiting the return of the Emperor, political circles here are occupied with the meeting which took place
at Breelan. It is supposed that the Emperor and the
frince Regent of Prusia discussed all the political questions which at present occupy Europe, but nothing has
transpired as to the resolutions they may have adopted.
It is no mystery, however, that they desire the regulation of
those questions by a compress. We know that the Emperor
has never given an opinion for or against the restoration
of the Italian Princes, and we do not believe that he has
concluded any agreement which might, under certain circumstances, embarrass him. The policy of Prince Alexis
Gortschakoff, a true Russian, leans rather towards France
than towards Germany.

The fortifications on the southern canal leading to Core

comstances, embarrass him. The policy of Prince AlexiGortschakoff, a true Russian, loans rather towards France
than towards Germany.

The fortifications on the southern canal leading to Cronstadt are being increased this year. The government had
allocated a sum of £30,000 for that purpose.

The Grand Buke Michael, Grand Master of the Artillery,
arrived at Moscow the day before yesterday, thence he
proceeded to Kolonena to inspect the arsemals and powder
magazines.

A gigantic plan, suggested by Mr. Collins, the United
States Concul at Nicholaieff, on the Amoor, is destined to
produce a complete change of relations between Europe
and the other parts of the world if it be carried into execution. This project refers to the establishment of an electric
telegraph from Moscow through Bohring's Straits and Silte,
to St. Louis, in the United States. In this manuer a direct
communication would be obtained between St. Petersbury
and New York. The author of the plan would further
extend another wire from Kiachta to Pekin, and thence
through Saghalien to Yeddo and Hakodadi, in Japan. The
length of the proposed telegraph is estimated at 14,000
English miles, the cost of construction at £500,000. The
expense of maintaining and repairing the wires is calculated by Mr. Collins at 900,000 roubles annually, and the
revenue at 1,100,000 roubles, or a dividend of eight per
coant to the shareholders, if a company can be formed.
Mr. Collins is at present on his way to St. Petersburg,
where he hopes to find the capital to carry out his plan.

Commercial affairs here have been completely stagnant
since the failure of the house of Alexiejeft, of Moscow,
and the retirement of M. Steglitz. The corn trade with
foreign countries has been null for a long time past.

A New American Swindle Exposed.

(From the London Times, Nov. 5.)

Some months back a peculiar system of windling, invented in America and practised in that country on persons in England, was detected and stopped. The plan was to send letters to the address of individuals whose deaths appeared in the oblituary of the London papers, purporting to come from some youthful protôge who had fallen into misconduct and been sentenced to prison, and who, in terms of the deepest repentance, solicited his old and "kind benefactor" to transmit him £10 to some United States Post office. Many executors upon opening these communications were led to comply with the appeal under a desire to act in accordance with any possible wish of the deceased person; and there is reason to believe that the trade proved very lucrative. It was completely brought to an end, however, by the publicity given to it. The parties have, therefore, been driven to new expedients, and their plan now is to transmit letters to the address of deceased persons, purporting to come from a woman whom they have descreted, and who claims aid for a dying child. This has probably brought more success even than the former plan, since it has awakened the fears of families and desire to awert scandal. About a forting hack two of these communications reached the hands of motual friends, and the imposition being thus apparent a copy of the production was inserted in the Morsing Advertiser. Each subsequent mai, however, has brought a fresh supply, all worded in nearly the same manner, and it is therefore desirable to remove by a further exposure the pain they may have occasioned. Annexed is one recently received. The writing is apparently that of a man who has assumed a female hand:—

Lockfore, Nilagana country, New York, United States, }

LOCKPORT, NIAGARA COUNTY, New York, United States, LockPort, NIAGARA COUNTY, New York, United States, Civil, foreign intercount Dearway, Best Friends Why, why have you not sent the Civil, foreign intercount interior (pensions and Locktoper, Niadaha county, New York, United States, Sept. 20, 1859.

Dearest, Best Friend-Why, why have you not sent the usual remittance? Poor Tom is dying, and we are an the extremest want. You requested me not to write; but after waiting till I am pennices I am, at this moment of crushing misery, compelled to do so. Your yoor dying son sends his fondest love; poor, dear fellow! he has never known a father's care. Stiff from a boy I have tangit him to pray for and love you. Little did I hink when, years ago, I discovered all and fied that you would fail me to this hour of terrible affliction. Yoz, that you might be free and happy with those so dearly leved. Hert all, and fied with my poor fatheries boy to this distant and strange land, and daily since have we praved for bleasings on you and yours. Hearest, only friend, unless you death. I am now unable to do more than genome with the strange of the letter miscarried. God knows I would not cause you a moment's pain, or take your attention from those you love. No, in this world my duty has been to suffer; still I cannot tamely see my beloved and idolized son die in misery and want. Do send me by return main a 510 Bank of England note, for I am now miles away from where I could get other runds changed. I came here for the buent of poor dear Tom, but fear that it has done him no good. We are now among strangers, and in the most abject want. Your good, kind heart will not permit you to let him die in want. When he is gone I will root permit you to let him die in want. When he is gone I will root permit you to let him die in want. When he is gone I will root permit you to let him die in want. When he is gone I will root permit you to let him die in want. When he is gone I will root permit you to let him die in want. When he is gone I will root permit you to let him die in want. When he is gone I will root permit you to let him die in want. When he is gone I will root permit you to let him die in want. When he is gone I will root permit you to let him die in want. W

had elapsed since the affair took place. It proved, however, to be correct, as Mr. Tyler, the Deputy Sheriff of Buffalo, arrived in New York on Wednesday last for the purpose of executing warrants against affeen parties in this city for their complicity with the above prize fight, which took place on the 6th of October last, in Canada, about twelve miles from Buffalo. These warrants were issued by the Grand Jury of Buffalo, ander the provisions of Senator Stow's act to prevent prize fighting, and punish parties leaving the State of New York for that purpose, and which was passed last year. Mr. Tyler, accompanied by one of the New York detective force, first waited upon Morrissey at his reddence, and communicated the nature of their business with him. Morrissey promptly expressed his willingness to submit to the law, and to accompany the officer back to Buffalo, John C. Heenan was next served with a warrant, he having officiated as one of the seconds of Price in the fight. He also agreed to yield to the established authorities, and gave ball to the amount of 8600 to be in Buffalo on the 3d of next month to take his trial. Mesers, John Briggs and Tom O'Donnell, the former having been one of the umpires, and the latter the referce in the fight iff question, were next armested, and gave the Buffalo dicer satisfactory guarantees that they would be forthcoming at Suffalo to take their trial. Kelly, one of the principals in the affair, who resides in avenue B, was next looked after, but having received intimation of the nature of the business of his Buffalo to take their trial. Kelly, one of the principals in the affair, who resides in avenue B, was next looked after, but having received intimation of the nature of the business of his Buffalo to sitter, he was non est incentus when called for, and consequently the warrant against him yet remain until the departure of his inquiring friend from Buffalo. The sixth warrant was against Price, of Boston the other principal, but we are not aware whether it has been yet execu

complished "professionals" of the city will as Harry Finneguss, of Boston, another renowned he the ring, who recently was compelled by sickness to fest \$550 to Johnny Roche of this city, also announwho seare the State for the purpose of fighting, and per-sons who, by their presence on those occasions, "aid and about" the same, are liable to three mouths imprisonment or not less than \$200 fine. Should the act be strictly en-forced on this occasion it will compel the "figure fractum inty" to adopt a new mode of operations to carry into effect the arrangements of their peculiar institution.

monds, jewelry and watch movements had been exted on the arrival of the Jain at her dock in Jersey City, on Sunday, the 18th inst., monsy the property of two Sparish gendemen, who made an ineffectual attempt to smuggle it on shore. It appears that a wide awake Jerseyman saw several Spaniards, who arrived that movining on the Asia, conversing aside, and appearing to show considerable anxiety. Mr. Hart, the Surveyor of the Port, was approad of their aupicious actions, and a watch was accordingly kept upon their movements. Finding that suspicion rested upon them, one of the Spaniards deposited a carpet hag with the purser, with a request that he should take charge of it until called for. After the baggage of the other passengers had been disposed of, the Spaniards were conducted to the office of the Custom House officers and searched, when a large amount of diamond jewelry was found upon the persons of two of them. One diamond bracelet was said to be worth \$5,000. The carpet bag which had been handed to the Purser was then examined, and in the bottom was found a case filled with jewelry of the most costly kind, set in diamonds. The property was retained, and the Spanish gentlemen were allowed to depart, much chagrinnd at their loss. Upon another passenger were found several thousand dollars worth of watch movements, which were also selzed. Our informant also sated that in looking over another passenger baggage, the Gustom House officers, they claimed to know but little about the matter, further than that they thought there was some \$17,000 worth of jewelry taken from the Spanish gentlemen. Some watch movements were also there was some \$17,000 worth of jewelry taken from the Spanish gentlemen. Some watch movements were also seized, and there was something about the other, but they believed he was allowed to take his baggage with him. Application was next made at Surveyor Harl's effice in Pine street, for the purpose of getting authentic information. The first person applied at stated that he dare not give any information, as it was expressly forbidden and might lead him into difficulty, and added that Mr. Benedict, the Deputy Surveyor, might perhaps give the required information, as he had had the whole matter under his charge. Mr. Benedict denied knowing anything about it, and as such things were of every day occurrence he had not troubled himself about it; besides, he added, it was "none of the public's business." As there was an evident determination to concea the facts for some purpose, our reporter gave up further investigation. One of the Spaniards was at the Gunard docks yesterday afternoon, as was surmised for the purpose of endeavoring to effect a compromise.

Elopsanty in Hom Lipse.—An establishment on Brook lyn Heights was on Sunday morning the scene of deep

lyn Heights was on Sunday morning the scene of deep sorrow and overshadowing gloom, it being formally announced to the numerous guests assembled at breakfas that they were henceforth to be deprived of the cherishing influence and benign care of the estimable lady who had for years presided at the board, and who had administered to their comforts with all the attention and affection of a mother. The lady had left the house of her confiding lord at an early hour Saturday morning, estemsibly for the purpose of going a shopping, but in reality with a view of effecting a unlen with a gay lothario, with whom she was determined to link her future fortune. After the twain had met in New York, according to previous agreement, they secured their passage on the City of Baltimore, and called for Europe, having previously made all necessary arrangements. The lady had up to the time of this melanchely event sustained an unblemished character, and was held in high esteem by all who knew her. She was a strict nember of thenry Ward Beecker's church, and was considered one of its brightest lights. She leaves three children, the oldest of whom is about twelve years. Her companion had been a boarder at the establishment up to Saturday. He is reputed to be a very wealthy man, but possessed of no personal attractions.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

lusive of trust funds, for the quarter ending Septer 30, 1859, were as follows:-Total.....\$20,618,865 85 Expenditures. rse and miscellaneous \$4,748,130 89

\$20,007,174 76 The receipts from customs, as given above, are in excess of the Secretary's estimates. Last December Mr. Cobb estimated the revenue from customs for the current fiscal year at \$56,000,000; it will be seen above that the first quarter of that year has already yielded nearly \$16,000,000, leaving only \$40,000,000 to be collected in the other three

smouth outstanding to a very moderate figure.

The Bank statement of to-day compares as follows with that of last week:

Week ending Loans. Specie. Circul'n. Deposits.

Nov. 12.. \$121,206,352 9,198,968 \$443,655 74,680,191

Nov. 19.. 121,520,363 19,743,371 8,283,520 74,673,533

Increase.. \$314,384 100,035 7,652

Decrease.. \$443,585 100,035 7,652

Decrease.. \$443,585 100,035 7,652

Small as the variation is from the last statement, it is in the wrong direction, and the public will see with great unessiness further expansion of loans accompanied by reductions of specie. The banks which have large country connections are discounting or re-discounting for them to move the crops; but in many instances money is forced on sustomers at low rates, solely with an eye to dividends. This is shortsighted polloy.

There is more inquiry for money both in Wall street and at the discount houses, caused, apparently, by some shifting of loans. The moneyed public are easily made uneasy, and the rocent course of the banks in expanding as they have been doing has not inspired them with fresh confidence as to the future, or encouraged them to buy long paper. On demand, perhaps there is still as much as ever done at 5 and 6, though many brokers are paying 7 for temporary loans. But at the discount houses the rates are higher by fully ½ per cent. Six is now the reliminum for first class short acceptances, while prime endorsed paper, with four to six months to run, does not go

below 7. We may probably look for a reaction and lower rates again in the course of a week or so. At the present casen of the year there is no reason why the money market should exhibit signs of stringency, or even en-

hanced rates.

In foreign exchange there is very little doing. There are very few commercial bills in the market, however, and some of the brokers look for a livelier demand to-morrow. The rates for sterling at the leading brokers are 110 for 60 days, and 110% for sight. For francs 5.12% is asked, except by Belmont & Co., who are selling at 5.13%. The Wednesday's steamer will take but little or no specie from this port. At present rates, the leading drawers cannot well several to describe against

and at the close the market was steady. Proming con-linues to lead the speculative stocks. The price in the middle of the day to-day was 132½, the closing price 134. The advance is beginning to tempt the bears to sell is short. Pacific Mail was quite active at Saturday's advance; in the afternoon it closed at 74 bid, a decline of 1½ since Saturday. It is believed that no dividend will be declared at present. The Western shares were steady, without much to-day was 60%. Hudson River advanced another % per cent, closing in the afternoon at 40 bid. In State stocks and railway bonds the business continues moderate—prices do not fluctuate much. The general appearance of the market encourages the belief that we are not going to see any very marked changes or much speculative excitement before the holidays. The last prices of the day were—Missouri 6%, 84½ 8%; Canton, 17½ a ½; Cumberland Coal preferred, 18% a 3½; Pacido Mail Steamship, 74 a 3½; New York Central, 80% a 3½; Eric, 7½ a 3½; Hudson River, 40 a 3½; Harlem, 9% a 10; Harlem preferred, 33½ a 3½; Reading, 37% a 3½; Michigan Central, 40% a 3½; Michigan Coalma, 30% a 3½; Pansana, 134 a 3½; Hilinois Central, 60% a 61; Galena and Chicago, 12% a 3½; Cleveland and Toledo, 20 a 3½; Chicago, and Rook Island, 63 a 3½.

Decidedly the coolest railroad proposition of the day has just been made known by Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail-

President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail-road. The public are aware that that road, which, in the road. The public are aware that that road, which in the language of the President a few weeks since, was "ready to fight the New York roads till they had enough of it," does not pay its interest. A few months age we had oc-casion to remark upon the extreme injustice displayed by were said to be interested. Mr. Edgar Thomson has now

a new scheme to ventilate. He says:—

It is proposed to readjust the debt as follows:—

1. All the present first mortgages to be assigned to a trustee; a new lirst mortgage to be executed to the said trustee; for \$5,100,000. The bonds under this mortgage it be briredeemable, and tofbear six per cent per annum," instead of seven per cent, as on the old issues.

2. The second and income mortgages of the old roads (including \$17,000 on the Ohio and Indiana Railroad) the general mortgage on the consolidated road, and the mortgage made to secure the sinking fund bonds issued for interest on all except the first mortgage bonds, to be converted into a preferred stock, upon which the rate of dividend or interest is not to exceed 7 per cent, and this rate of interest to be goverend entirely by the net profits of the road.

of interest to be govered caurely by the left proof of road.

3. The floating debt, which amounted October 30, 1559, to \$1,830,612, to be discharged from the net revenues of the road till January 1, 1861, and by whatever preferred stock remains after funding the bonded debt. The debt to then stand as fellows:—

Common stock. \$6,233,438 33

Preferred stock 6,500,000 00

First mortgage six per cent 5,100,000 00

Bridge bonds 216,500 00

and are entitled to have their interest paid regularly, to exchange their safe bonds for a new issue bearing one per cent less interest, and less secure, as amounting to five times as much, he will be entitled to the first rank decisive measure any further, with a company so reckless of their interests as to make the above proposal, they will deserve to lose their money.

Total Receipts \$130,200 58
Payments 133,097 68
Balauce 5,693,499 64
The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning
were large, amounting to \$28,029,117 83, and the balancas
to \$1,078,174 64.

The New York Bowery Insurance Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend (ten per cent.), payable on the 1st of December.

reports:—
The receipts since the 11th instant comprise 83,077 bales, against 39,319 during the corresponding period last year. Exported, 25,875 (25,257 to foreign ports and 618

bales, against 39,319 during the corresponding period inst year. Exported, 25,875 (25,257 to foreign ports and 618 constwise), embracing 18,889 to liverpool, 1,714 to Oork for orders, 3,379 to Havre, 680 to Barcelona, 574 (1,148 half bales to Vera Cruz, 3 to Havana, and 618 to Boston—leaving on hand a stock of 238,514 bales, against 256,610 same time last year. The receipts proper since the lst of September to date are 100,225 bales more than during the same time last year (589,635, against 489,410) and the net increase at all the ports up to the latest dates is 145,820 bales (1,074,735, against 298,682.)

There is an increased demand for money, and we notice a perceptible tightening of the market this week. Very little paper now goes on the street at less than 9 per cent, and some considerable negotiations have been made during the week at 10 per cent, but we quote 9 a 10 per cent as the ruling rates to day for first class single name paper. Call loans on good stock collaterals are making at 8 a 9 per cent. The banks have been discounting comparatively little this week, and the offerings of paper on the street have been increased in consequence.

year at \$86,000,000; it will be seen above that the first quarter of that year has afterdy yielded nearly \$16,000,000.

leaving only \$40,000,000 to be collected in the other three quarters. A comparison between the current and the two past years is instructive:

July -Spr., July-Spr., July-Spr., 188.

1857. 1888. 188.

1857. 1888. 1889.

Custums. \$18,973,7232 13,444,4502 15,447,770
Public lands. 200,642 412,771 40.544

Miscolimnous. 200,642 412,771 40.544

Miscolimnous. 200,642 405,500 3,011,300

Treasury notes. 405,500 3,011,300

Treasury notes. 405,500 3,011,300

Treasury notes. 405,500 3,011,300

Total. \$20,929,519 26,230,579 20,018,565

Omitting the money borrowed in various shapes, it will be seen that the government revenue from ordinary sources for the quarter ending Spirember 30 lanel exceeded that of the corresponding quarter of last year by about two millions, but fell short of the revenue for the same quarter of 1857. 5 by over four millions. The months of July, August and September, 1867, were the having of the country; and the importus imparted to immigration, settlement, and agriculture in the West, led to correspondingly heavy sales of public lands. The importus girls from the current fiscal year. If we are rightly informed, Mr. Cobb may look forward to still heavier receipts for duties during the current conditions of leading merchants, they cannot be regarded as a maximum erea for the current fiscal year. If we are rightly informed, Mr. Cobb may look forward to still heavier receipts for duties during the current conditions of leading merchants, they cannot be regarded as a maximum erea for the current fiscal year. If we are rightly informed, Mr. Cobb may look forward to still heavier receipts for duties during the same of the rate of hout 31,500,000 a month. By next June, Mr. Cobb will probably be able to reduce the source of the same of th

CITY COMMERCECAL REPORT.

MONDAY, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

ASSES.—The market was quiet, while prices were steady at 55/4. a 5/4.

BRAINSTEPS.—Flour—The market was more buoyant and active, with sales of about 15,000 bbls., closing within the following range of prices:—

Sound superfine State.

\$4.90 a \$4.95

Extra State.

\$5.00 a \$1.05

Extra State.

\$5.00 a \$5.35

Extra Genesee.

\$5.50 a 5.75

Straight to good extra do.

\$5.00 a \$7.55

Straight to good extra do.

\$6.00 a \$4.40

Rye flour.

\$5.00 a \$7.55

Straight to good extra do.

\$6.00 a \$4.00

Rye flour.

\$6.00 a \$4.25

Commeal. and yet an normal of it taken it water a fitte has

Corn was steady, with sales of Jersey new and old at \$4 a \$4 10. Wheat was firmer and the domand was more active, including some inquiry for export. The sales embraced about 45,000 a 50,000 bushels, chiefly Milwankee club at \$116 a \$118; red State at \$130; Canadian white at a \$1 35, and white Rentacky at \$1.63. Corn—The supply was ample and the market was heavy. \$2.00 bushels at \$20.00 bushels flaracabbe at \$20.00 bushels bushels at \$20.00 bushels bushels at \$20.00 bushels bushels at \$20.00 bushels wheat \$20.00 bushels wheat at \$20.00

were without alteration in ngices.

Rick.—Sales of 100 casks were made at 4c. a 4½c. per pound.

Sugass.—The market was steady, but less active. The sales embraced about 400 hhds., included in which were 15 New Orleans at 7½c., and the remainder consisted of Cuba muscovade at 7c., and 10 do molado sold at 3c.

Winskey.—Sales of 400 bbls. were made at 28c.

Tradesmens'... 1,460,086 154,052 326,659 699,992 Union...... 2,468,687 299,410 196,517 1,559,979

Total \$121,520,636 19,743,371 8,283,520 74,673,539 Weekly Report of Deaths
in the city and county of New York, from the 12th day o
November to the 19th day of November, 1859.
Men, 93: women, 86; boys, 128: girls, 113.—Total, 417.
Adults, 178; children, 239: males, 219; females, 198;

tooti ca jargone, o.		napyub, v.
ı		BSOLUTE DISEASE
ľ	Abscess 3	Epilepsy
ı	Albuminaria and Bright's	Fatty kidneys
ı	disease of kidneys 3	Fever, intermittent
	Apgina 1	Fever, puerperal
	Apoplexy 8	Fever, remittent
	Asthma 1	Fever, scarlet
	Bleeding 1	Fever, typhoid
	Bleeding from lungs 1	Fever, typhus
	Bleeding from navel 2	Heart, disease of1
	Bleeding from womb 1	Heart, disease of, Valvular
	Bronchitis 3	Hooping cough
ı	Cancer 3	Inflammation of bladder.
ı	Cancer of the liver 1	Inflammation of bowels 1
ı	Catarrb 1	Inflammation of brain 1
ı	Cholera infantum 1	Inflammation of lungs3
ı	Cirrhosis of the liver 2	Inflammation of stomach.
ı	Colic 1	Inflammation of throat
ı	Congestion of the brain 10	Inflammation of womb
ı	Congestion of the lungs 3	Liver, disease of
ı	Consumption61	Marasmus, adult
ì	Convulsions, infantile 42	Marasmus, infantile1
ı	Convulsions, puerperal 1	Measles
ı	Croup22	Ossification of arteries
ı	Debility, adult 8	
ı	Debility, infantile 5	Palsy
ı	Diarrhosa 4	Pleurisy
		Rupture of the womb
	Dropsy in the head 10	Scrofula
I		Smallpox
ı	Dropsy in the heart 1	Softening of the brain
ı	Dysentery 4	Sprue

Enlargement of the heart, 1 Unknown...... Asphyxia. 2
Burned or scalded. 5
Casualties 5
Cyanosis. 1
Drowned 2
Intermerance 3

9	Lock jaw 1	Suicide by laudanum 1
40000	Total	
	Brain and nerves. 92 Generative organs. 8 Heart and blood vessels. 26 Lungs Libroat, &c. 159 Old age. 159 Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers. 4 Stillborn and premature birth. 7 Of which 17 were from yiol	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs. 51 Uncertain seat and general fevers. 61 Unknown 60 Urinnary organs 7 Total 417
ı	AGI	A STATE OF THE STA
	Under 1 year. 70 1 to 2 years 67 2 to 5 years 68 5 to 10 years 38 10 to 15 years 6 15 to 20 years 9 20 to 25 years 9 25 to 30 years 28 Total	50 to 40 years
í	MATTY	
AND THE PERSON OF THE PERSON O	office Kong	Ireland 95
	TOME	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		HUHONS

Almshouse, Bikl's Island. 4 Bellevue Hospital. 10 City Hospital. 4 Colored Home Hospital. 2	TITUTIONS.
WA	RDS.
1	12
2	13
3 1	14
414	15
519	10
	17
39	18